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that the bird seemed to find everything to his liking. He disappeared at the removal of the trees and I have not seen him since. The last record is February 15, 1915.

Melanerpes erthrocephalus.—RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—A pair have spent several seasons here nesting in a maple grove.

Empidonax virescens.—ACADIAN FLYCATCHER.—One seen August 15, 1920.

Pipilo e. erythrophthalmus. TOWHEE.—Two pairs nested here in 1916, 1919 and 1920.

Anthus rubescens. PIPIT.—A flock of four seen October 11, 1920.

Mimus polyglottos polyglottos. MOCKINGBIRD.—A pair spent the summer of 1916 here, arriving June 1.

Toxostoma rufum. BROWN THRASHER.—From one to three pairs nest every season.

Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis. ACADIAN CHICKADEE.—An individual spent the winter of 1912–1913 in company with *P. a. atricapillus* visiting a feeding table frequently.

Regulus s. satrapa. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—A pair nested here in 1920.

Hylocichla mustelina. WOOD THRUSH.—One or two pairs nest in this vicinity every year.—WENDELL P. SMITH, *Wells River, Vt.*

Mutants.—In October, 1915, the writer shot a male English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) at the G. O. S. Ranch (north of Fierro), New Mexico, which was notable for having *yellow* lores and long yellow superciliary lines, being otherwise normal.

A male House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*) was studied by the writer from May 4 to June 30, 1917, in Denver. This bird was normally colored except that its forehead, crown, and anterior occiput were *gray*, of a shade exactly matching that to be found on the head of a Hepburn's Rosy Finch, and in having a *black* circumocular area. It is fairly common, in Colorado, to find this subspecies with the males showing yellow rump and head, in place of reddish.

During the week just passed (May 8 to 15, 1921) a White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*) has visited Cheeseman Park (Denver, Colo.), and was under observation repeatedly during that week. This individual was normal in coloration and color pattern in every way except that its median crown stripe was *orange* instead of white. Had there been no white superciliary line, this bird might have been taken very easily on hasty examination for a Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*).

Under whatever name one may choose to designate such departures from the normal, they are most interesting because of their possible bearing on the question of "mutation," and its relation to species formation. Perhaps a more extensive recording of such occurrences might furnish valuable hints concerning the origin of plumage color-pattern —W. H. BERGTOLD, *1159 Race St., Denver, Colo.*